The Lewistown Republican,

BY EISENBISE & WALTERS. LEWISTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1844. VOL. 2,—NO. 5.

TERMS.

The Lewistown Republican,

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Governor's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The first and most important duty that devolves upon the Legislature will be to examine into the financial embarrassments of the State, and to make suitable provision for the discharge of her liabilities. The entire amount of the funded debt of the State is $39,084,000 40. This debt is reimbursable as follows:

In the year 1841,	-	$55,922 60
" 1844,	-	62,500 00
" 1846,	-	3,686,342 00
" 1847,	-	72,335 08
" 1850,	-	1,000,000 00
" 1853,	-	2,000,000 00
" 1855,	-	3,000,000 00
" 1856,	-	2,783,161 88
" 1858,	-	7,070,661 44
" 1859,	-	1,250,000 00
" 1860,	-	2,648,680 00
" 1861,	-	120,000 00
" 1862,	-	2,265,400 00
" 1863,	-	200.000 00
" 1864,	-	3,385,075 66
" 1865,	-	1,829,600 00
" 1868,	-	2,524,000 00
" 1870,	-	1,946,215 65
Loan payable at the expiration of certain bank charters,		569,503 50
		$36,469,398 87
Interest due 1st August, 1842, which certificates of stock were issued, redeemable in 1843,		866,625 53
Interest due 1st February, 1843 redeemable in 1846,		873,988 00
Interest due 1st August, 1843, redeemable in 1846,		873,988 00
		$39,084,000 00

Upon this debt the annual interest to be paid amounts to $1,941,827 23, to wit:

Permanent loan at 6 per cent.,	$1,946,944 33
" loans at 5 per cent.,	32,683,189 90
" loan at 4½ per cent.,	200,000 00
Relief Notes at 1 per cent.,	1,467,628 68
Do. at 5 per cent.,	171,639 00
Arrears of interest due to our loan holders in August 1842, and February and August, 1843, at 6 per cent.,	2,614,601 53
	$39,084,000 40

There is also due to Domestic Creditors, on certificates issued by the Auditor General, the sum of $206,461 00

For the interest annually accruing, and for temporary debts and liabilities of the State, provision should be immediately made. The resources of the State are abundant, and all that is required is the right disposition, and a judicious and proper selection of the mode in which these resources are to be rendered available.

In 1843, the taxes levied amounted, according to the best estimate, to $945,000. The amount paid was $543,911 38.

He recommends the continuation of the Act of July, 1842, for the payment of the interest on the State Debt, &c.

He says that nearly $1,000,000, arising from taxation, and assessed since 1841, remain unpaid, and he calls for legal measures to compel the Treasurers, &c., to perform their duty.

The whole receipts from our public improvements, beyond the payment for repairs, and the expenses of their charge and management, during the past fiscal year, amount to $482,657, 34. The current expenses of government, including the permanent appropriation to Common Schools and other purposes may be estimated at about $750,000,00. The resources of the state independent of taxation, and the receipts from the public improvements, at about $400,000,00. From an examination of all these receipts and liabilities of the state, supposing the tax levying under existing laws, to be punctually collected and paid over, there would be an annual deficit of about $850,000, independent of the ballance due to domestic creditors; for the punctual payment of all which, the state is bound by every obligation of faith and honor. The governor says that after serious deliberation, he is unable to devise any other mode of meeting this responsibility than that of augmented taxation. He repeats his views of 1840, in favor of taxation for the payment of the interest on the State Debt, and all other obligations.

I took occasion in my annual message transmitted to the Legislature on the 8th of January, 1840; to speak upon this subject in the following pointed and unequivocal words. I beg leave to quote them because I have reiterated, in every annual message to the Legislature since, substantially the same sentiments: and I desire the People of Pennsylvania, and the whole world, to know, if there be ground to charge remissness of duty, to whom the fault is to be justly attributed:

"In expressing my own opinion in favor of a resort to taxation, I do it with no inconsiderable degree of reluctance; but it must be obvious to every citizen of the Commonwealth, that his house, his farm, and his property are all pledged, beyond possibility of release, to the ultimate payment of the State debt, and the interest thereon accruing, agreeably to the stipulation with the loan holders. Nor is this the worst view of our situation. The State has been actually compounding for years past, from a million to a million and a half of interest annually; and the question is now submitted, whether we are thus to continue adding, half yearly, this enormous amount of interest to the principal of our State debt, and continue in this pusillanimous course of policy, from year to year, of shuffling off the evil day, and entailing this frightful legacy upon posterity. It is a reproach upon the people of Pennsylvania to suppose they can be longer kept in the dark, in regard to the situation in which we find them. All they want to know, to ensure a ready compliance with this indispensible call on their patriotism, is to know the necessity of the measure. The experience of more than half a century, fortifies me in the belief that the good sense of the people of this Commonwealth, is rarely appealed to in vain. In assuming the responsibility of recommending this measure, I am fully sensible of what has to be encountered, and aware of the consequences that are to follow; and if, in this expression of the honest convictions of my own mind, and the fearless discharge of the duties incumbent on me, I shall not be borne out by my fellow-citizens, I shall at least have the consolation to know that I have done that which I conscientiously believe to be right, and which I think will bear the reflection of after years. The time for evasion is gone; public mind has been too long fed with miserable expedients. The time for action is at hand. Our country expects every man to do his duty, and he that has not nerve enough for the crisis, should give place to those better fitted to the emergency. Neither the present Legislature nor myself, had anything to do with contracting this debt—it is fixed on us by those who have gone before us; and the same rule of prudence and sound policy, that would govern the conduct of a private individual, holds equally good in the case of the Commonwealth, under this state of things. The private individual would tax his industry and his substance,—so also, it seems to me, should the representatives of a wise and judicious people. Taxation would pay the interest—it would eventually constitute a sinking fund to pay off the principal of the State debt, and should be continued till the income of the improvements render longer taxation unnecessary. The crisis demands the exercise of the most far reaching sagacity—the calmest judgment and the most fearless patriotism. I am sure the legislature will meet it in the right spirit, to disarm it of its perils. Coming, as you do, from all quarters of the State, and possessing a more intimate knowledge of the circumstances and wants of the people than I can, I most cheerfully surrender this important subject to you, satisfied that prudence and justice will direct your action upon it."

I used strong terms in speaking to the Legislature on this subject at that time, because it was an hour of darkness, uncertainty and alarm. The explosion of the banks, the paralysis of the business energies of the country, and the murmurings of those whose ambition seeks no higher aim than that of finding fault, were all calculated to deter even honest men from faithfully performing their duty. So far as I was concerned, I was resolved that both my opinions and my course, should be openly avowed and fully understood. Four years have now elapsed; time has been given to the excited to become calm, to the timid to become self-possessed, and for factious partizans to see the error of their way. I look back with pleasure on my course, because as I had no doubt from the beginning, I have been triumphantly sustained by the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania. They have borne, without repining, every burthen that was necessary to maintain the honor of the State, and they are ready to endure yet greater sacrifices, if they be necessary, for the same cause.

It has of late been fashionable, in certain quarters, to denounce Pennsylvania, and cite her as an example in point, to sanction the reproach which has been attempted to be cast upon the American people, of seeking to carry into practical operation the scheme of repudiating their public debts. Those who have circulated and believed this calumny, betrayed a degree of ignorance, both of the character of our people and of course of her legislation which is truly surprising. On every occasion, the liability of the State has been frankly avowed, both by her Executive and Legislative Departments; and although the recommendations of the Executive, to make provision for the payment of her interest, have not been adopted to the fullest extent, yet the Legislature has passed laws imposing a tax amounting the last year to little less than a million of dollars, and this has been acceded to by the people, without a murmur from any source entitled to a moment's consideration. The failure to pay the interest has not resulted from a want of disposition to do so, on the part of the citizens of Pennsylvania, but from the general disasters which have overwhelmed and crippled her, in common with almost every other government in the commercial world. We are regaining our energies, and recovering from the embarrassments by which we have unfortunately been surrounded. A very few years will enable us to retrieve all we have lost, and to wipe from our escutcheon every blot with which unexpected misfortune has tarnished it. Whatever the interested or evil disposed may have asserted to the contrary, there is not an honest citizen of Pennsylvania who does not feel the proud consciousness that her faith and integrity can be held up to the world unsullied.

The valuation of the real and personal property owned by the citizens of the State ascertained by reference to the valuation as taxed for county purposes, amounts to about four hundred and sixty millions of dollars. The average rate of this valuation is no doubt below the actual value of the property of the State.

Among the receipts of the Treasury during last year, there were from tolls, exclusive of motive power,	$755,155 49
Auction duties,	59,661 78
Tax on collateral inheritance,	22,337 05
Dividends on Bridge, Turnpike, and Navigation stocks,	19,161 29
Escheats,	1,01 00
	$857.325 51
To which add State tax rec'd,	553,911 38
	$1,411,236 89

This income, derived from the above sources, was specially appropriated to the payment of the interest on our public debt; and on the faith of the State's adherence to its solemn engagements, those were doubtless induced to make the loan. But, by the resolution passed the 7th April, 1842, and the acts passed 27th July, 1842, and 8th April, 1843, those funds were applied to other and different purposes, from what was deemed by the Legislature, an imperative necessity, induced by the monetary embarrassments to which I have already adverted.

It is thus shown that about three and a half per cent. of the interest could have been paid the past year but for this subsequent legislation; and that the above sum of $857.325 51, with a tax of less than three mills on the assessed value of the real and personal estate of the citizens of the Commonwealth, would pay the interest of the public debt, beyond all doubt, and place Pennsylvania on that proud eminence which the true character of her people, and the resources which she possesses, designed her to occupy. Put to satisfy the people of the propriety of this increase of the tax, assurance should be given that it would be applied to the payment of the interest on the State debt, to the exclusion of every other object.

There has been one objection made against taxation under the present state of things, which appears to be founded in justice, and that is, the manifest unfairness and inequality in the rates of assessments in the different counties. I annex to this message a table showing the assessments in the various counties in this Commonwealth, an examination of which will at once disclose the evils that ought to be remedied.

Most of our laws on the subject of taxes and revenue, require revision and amendment. Those relating to collateral inheritances, retailers and dealers in merchandize, auctions and auctioneers, and brokers, require revision and modification to prevent evasions. Indeed there is good reason to believe the revenue from these sources might be doubled. The county rates and levies are not augmented by them; nor does the State tax derived therefrom, bear any proportion to them exacted from the landholder. The inequality and injustice of the matter become manifest when the proceeds derived from each are considered.

The tax necessary for the payment of the interest on the State debt, it has long been apparent to me, should be apportioned among the several counties of the State, and a liberal discount or drawback allowed for prompt collections and payment into the Treasury. The members of the Legislature, coming, as they do, from the several counties of the State and each watchful of the rights and interests of his immediate constituents, would certainly compose a board every way competent to make that apportionment. A more unequal one than that which now exists, cannot be readily devised. I am aware that each and every object and mode of taxation is more or less objectionable—but that should not absolve us from our duty. I have submitted to the Legislature my views again and again on this subject; and that it has at times differed with me, is no cause of complaint—that difference of opinion having proceeded from a conscientious discharge of duty. But, if the suggestion here made do not seem right and proper, permit me to express the earnest hope that the Legislature will devise some other mode, less objectionable, and that it will not separate until full and ample provision be made for the punctual payment of the interest on our public debt, semi-annually as it becomes due, and thus smooth the way for those who may come after us in the administration of the Government.

Before quitting the subject of taxation, it may be well to take a relative view of the taxes received at the Treasury for the last three years, and the amount annually paid out to the several counties, for education. The taxes received in

1841, amounted to	$ 33,292 77
1842, "	486,635 85
1843, "	553,911 38
	$1,073,840 00

The moneys paid out for the purposes of education, during the same years amounted

in 1841, to	$365,766 04
1842,	315,372 43
1843,	408,694 36
	$1,089,832 83

So that it appears more money has actually been paid out by the Commonwealth, for educating her people, than the amount of State tax paid into the Treasury.

It will be entirely practicable to make provision for the payment of the semi-annual interest, on and after the first of August next. And, to provide for every possible contingency, the State Treasurer might be authorized to borrow, if necessary a sufficient sum to make up any deficiency, and the taxes and other receipts of the State, applicable to the discharge of interest, be pledged specifically for the redemption of such loan, and applied as soon as received.

The interest due in 1842, and Feb'y, & August, 1843, were funded in conformity with the acts of Assembly on that subject. This was the most that could be done for our creditors, under the circumstances, and if, hereafter, provision be made for the punctual discharge of the interest, it will, I believe, be as much as could reasonably be expected by the holders of our loans.

The revenues derived from the public works during the past fiscal year, although not realizing the estimates which were formed at the commencement of the year, have yielded a very handsome profit to the Commonwealth over the expenditures required for their maintenance. The report of the Canal Commissioners, which will be laid before you, and to which your particular attention is invited, exhibits in detail the receipts and expenditures upon the several lines of canal and railroad. By that document, it appears, that from the early closing of the canal by ice, in 1842, and its late opening from the same cause in the following spring, the navigable season of 1843 was rendered about eight weeks shorter than that of the previous year. A combination likewise took place among the boatmen on the Delaware Division, which existed for several weeks, putting a stop to transportation, and causing a loss of revenue to the Commonwealth of not less than $30,000. Notwithstanding these impediments, added to that experienced by the high floods in September last, the tolls amounted to $1,017,841 12, being an increase over the recipts of 1842 of $77,627 43. An abstract of the receipts and expenditures on the several lines exhibits the following result:

	Expenditures	*Receipts.*
Maine line,	$425,026 82	$857,212 94
Delaware Divisicu,	22,553 92	92,265 41
Susquehanna, North & West Branches,	59 226 80	62,206 06
Beaver, Shenango & French Creek,	15,410 82	6,156 71
	$522,228 36	$1,017,841 12
Deduct expenditures,		522,228 36
Excess of receipts over expenditures,		$495,612 76
Deduct drawback on flour and pork,		22,435 80
		$473,175 96
Add increase of stock on Columbia Railroad,		9,481 38
Clear profit of all the works for 1843,		$482,657 34

The increase and decrease of tolls on the different lines, as compared with 1842, were as follows.

	Decrease.	*Increase.*
Maine Line,		$94,263 46
Delaware Division,	$2,193 67	
Susquehanna, North and West Branches,	13,906 08	
Beaver, Shenango and French creek,	536 28	16,686 03
Increase in 1843,		$77,627 43

And on the same lines, the excess of receipts over expenditures and all liabilities is as follows.

Main Line,	$419,220 70
Delaware Division,	69,711 46
Susquehanna, North and West Branches,	2,979 26
	491,911 45
Beaver, Shenango and French Creek, excess of expenditures over receipts,	9,254 11
Total excess of receipts over expenditures,	$482,657 34

From these statements it appears that with the exception of the small excess on the Susquehanna and North and West Branch Divisions, the profits upon the year's business, have been derived from the Main Line and the Delaware Division. The last named division has yielded a profit of five per cent. upon the cost of its construction, which but for the loss of revenue sustained from the combination among the boatmen before refered to, and interruption from breaches, would have been increased to over seven per cent.

The Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road exhibits a very gratifying result. The clear profits of the road over expenditures and liabilities the last year amount to $202,866 65—equal to about five per cent. on the original cost of the rail way and the motive power department.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of 7th March, 1843, a charter was issued, on the 16th June last, to "The Erie Canal Company." The company is vigorously prosecuting the work, and give fair promise of its completion. That portion of the division from the Ohio river to the town of New Castle according to the terms of the charter remains in the possession of the Commonwealth, until the completion of the whole line. A large portion of the expenditures on it during the year, was caused by repairs to the work since it was transfered.

It is evident from the foregoing abstracts and from a review of the details, contained in the Canal Commissioners Report, that the Main Line and Delaware Division, can, at all times be made sources of profitable revenue to the Commonwealth, by the exercise of a proper vigilance over the disbursements. Much has been done toward introducing a system of strict economy, and dispensing with officers, agents, and laborers, whose services tend only to swell the amount of expenditures. If the system, thus begun, be carried out and perfected, all doubt must vanish as to the value of these two portions of the public works when considered as means of revenue.

[The Governor here strongly recommends a more general introduction of section boats, as facilitating the progress of spring trade, and recommends an appropriation for that purpose. The amount of tolls paid in 1843 by section boats was $114,227 47, of which $16,651 65 was for the use of State trucks.]

[He does not deem it policy to dispose of the public improvements, but will offer no resistance to the project if the present Legislature should deem it necessary to do so, provided sufficient guards are placed against frauds.]

No report has been made by the Commissioners named in the act entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company," passed 13th April last, nor am I in possession of any official information in relation to the same.

[Governor Porter's views on the subject of banking have undergone no change.—Most of the solvent banks in the State have resumed specie payments. No bank charters will expire during the present session, and he is opposed to re-chartering any bank until its charter expires, and thinks the practice manifestly wrong, and congratulates the Legislature on being relieved from a consideration of the subject at the present session.]

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will exhibit their condition in detail. Every thing calculated to advance the interest of this most important of all our institutions, cannot be too strongly recommended to your attention. The vital interests of religion, morality, and civil liberty itself, are dependent upon the cherishing aid and enlightened support imparted to our Common Schools and higher seminaries of learning. Here must be implanted the seeds of virtue, of intelligence, and of all that confers distinction upon our citizens.

[The Militia system is next alluded to, and it is suggested that much expense might be saved by the personal superintendence of the Adjutant General. The expenditures for the system exceed the income from fines, $42,448 59. Pennsylvania has a force of upwards of 35,000 volunteers, which are recommended to the fostering care of the Legislature.]

Under the act of 24th of March last entitled "An Act to create permanently the office of State Printer," Isaac G. McKinley and Hutter and Bigler have claimed to be State Printers, the former to do the English, and the latter to do the German printing, of the Commonwealth. The language of the Act of Assembly seemed to me to render the validity of this election doubtful, and I caused the question to be submitted to the Attorney General, whose opinion on the subject is herewith transmitted to the Legislature. I concurred with him, and accordingly declined to approve the bonds tendered, informing the parties interested that the whole matter would be submitted to the early attention of the Legislature. Had the parties interested reason to complain of the course pursued by the Executive, they might have applied to the Supreme Court, during its session in Harrisburg for a writ of mandamus, directing the Governor to approve of their bonds, which was a mere ministerial duty, unless he could show some legal reason for his refusal. I was at all times ready to have met this issue before that tribunal, and have at no time entertained a doubt of the result, or propriety of my course.

[The Governor goes on to show that the election not being held on the day specified in the "Act," was consequently illegal.—That undue means were resorted to to secure their election by the successful candidates for State Printers, calculated to lessen the people's confidence in the purity of the legislature, and of which there can be no more odious practice. The frauds which have been practised upon the representatives of the people by those who have hitherto done the State Printing, demands an investigation.]

The policy of standing by her own interests, has been, for the last half century, too deeply fixed in Pennsylvania, to be abandoned without a struggle; and those of her public servants who would advise the surrender of her staple productions, without the fostering succor of the Government will soon find on how mistaken an estimate of popular feeling they have relied. It is idle to talk of reciprocity of trade when England will not receive our flour under a prohibitory duty of less than three dollars per barrell—for us to receive her coal and iron free, or nearly so, of duty.

Free trade and reciprocity of duty, like the golden rule, are beautiful and benign in theory, and if universally carried out in practice, would render mankind better and more acceptable to their Maker; but unhappily this obligation is voluntary, and is assumed only by the less crafty, and grasping of men and nations who are used for their own ends by the rest.

I am not aware of any other subject that requires to be specially brought to your notice, although there are a number of minor importance, refered to in my former messages on which no legislative action has been taken. I have discharged my duty by submitting them to the consideration of the repesentatives of the people, and shall be ready at all times, to unite with them in the adoption of such measures in relation to them and other matters, as are deemed conducive to the public good.

DAVID R. PORTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 3d, 1844.

From the New-York Tribune.

Horrors of the Slave trade in 1843.

U. S. Ship St. Louis, Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 13th, 1843.

Dear Sir.—I avail myself of the departure of a Baltimore vessel to give you the little information I could obtain up to this date. The St Louis put back to repair a leak, and caulk throughout, after having been some twenty days at sea, on her way to the East Indies—she parted with the Brandywine in a fresh breeze.

Yesterday a slave prize arrived from Africa in charge of two English midshipmen who captured her in a small boat with a crew of ten men, and brought her safe into port. The captain of the slaver was shot while in the act of repelling the English boat, and his body falling overboard could not be recovered, the seamen of the vessel, however surrendered without firing a shot, and they are now safely deposited on board of an English man-of-war. After the slaves are rescued by the humane endeavors of the English government, they are resuscitated on board of vessels provided for the purpose; and as I have just returned from visiting the late arrivals on board of the Crescent, I shall attempt to give you some idea of the state in which I found them. The slaver is scarcely larger than one of our coasting schooners, and yet she sailed from Africa with four hundred and fifty! negroes on board, out of which but 315! arrived in port, the balance having died of confinement, starvation, and disease during the voyage. On board of the C. I saw some of the 315 who have escaped the horrors of slavery, for many have died since their arrival, from the effects of bad diet and confinement; and I must confess I never saw a more interesting, and yet more touching scene, in the whole course of my life. I happened to get on board when the poor creatures were all on deck dancing and singing their native songs, and breathing the pure air of heaven, which has been denied them so long; and the happy faces and cheerful voices plainly indicated that they were aware of being at liberty again. But such emaciated beings I never saw before; scarcely one of the men had a limb larger than a boy's arm, and the little children, for two-thirds of them are very young, were nothing but skin and bones; while the women with the exception of those who had been favorites of the crew, were in no better condition. Through the kindness of the officers we were allowed to visit the sick; and during our stay in the apartment, I saw five sable skeletons carried out for burial, while several in which the spark of life was scarcely visible, met my eye in every corner of the room. On one bed I saw a little fellow reclining on the lifeless body of his companion, and so entirely exhausted and emaciated was he, that he was unable to quit his icy pillow; indeed, he was al-

most unconscious of everything. Near by was a group of some half dozen others who were fearfully watching the almost lifeless form of a little brother, perhaps, or following the humane doctor with wistful eyes, as if he possessed the power of restoring their dying associate. In another part of the room the wasted figure of a tall well-made man, was stretched upon a mat; and his piteous moans, his unintelligible words and continual pointing to his breast, evidently proved that he had been confined in a stooping position for the greater part of the voyage: indeed, they all complained of pains in the breast, as well as of starvation, and the medical officers informed me that in dissecting them, the most loathsome sights are presented. One of the subjects that I saw was so much diseased, that large and disgusting worms made their appearance through his nose: an occurence not rare. I am told, for it seems that the intestines are often filled with them in consequence of the bad diet and water they get on board.

The villanous crew of the slaver are confined as prisoners on board of the same vessel, which offers an asylum to the poor creatures whom they have stolen from their homes, and would have condemned to a life of bondage, had not the timely appearance of the brave Englishmen prevented it. For my part, though as fond of pleasant duty as any other person, still I have no objection to serving on the coast of Africa, and I should feel myself sufficiently remunerated for all the toil and privation of a coast cruise, could I be the means of liberating my fellow-mortals from the inhuman treatment they receive on board slave vessels, and I furthermore add, as a matter of opinion, that the very first arrival of a captured slaver in our waters will create such a feeling of sympathy in the breasts of the American people, that they will go heart and hand for its suppression, and crush it at all hazards. I am too well acquainted with the noble nature of my countrymen not to be aware of the hatred they entertain for oppression in all its shapes; and I venture to predict that the day is not far distant when they will rise in their strength and put an end to the barbarous practice of dealing in human flesh at home or abroad.

Your obedient servant, H.

Condition & Prospects of Liberia.

Gov. Roberts letter to Dr. Hodgkin.

No living Englishman, of his age, excels we believe, Dr. Hodgkin in zeal and effort for the good of Africa, or of the human race. No one is more capable or disposed fairly to represent this colony to the people of England. The following letter was transmitted to this gentlemen a few months ago, by Gov. Roberts.—Af. Rep.

Government House, Monrovia, Dec. 1842.

Dear Sir,—Judge Benedict placed in my hands a few days ago your letter of the 28th March last, addressed to him, proposing certain interrogatories for the satisfaction of some of the subscribers, who formerly raised the sum which was sent from England; and aided Gov Buchanan in the settlement of Bexley.

I undertake this, Sir, most cheerfully in the hope that I may be able to give correct and satisfactory answers to the questions proposed, and at the same to correct some of the many mis-statements so industriously circulated by the abolitionists of America. At the same it affords me no little satisfaction to correspond with a gentleman, for whose ability and christian character, I have heard you frequently spoken of by our late excellent Gov. Buchanan as a devoted friend to the cause of degraded Africa, and Liberia, and, of the great zeal and interest you manifest for the advancement of both in the mother-land.

He then proceeds:

Industry.—The habits of industry among many of the newly arrived emigrants are often discouraging especially among those who have been recently manumitted. This class of people, leaving America with a false idea of freedom, on their arrival in the colony, think it degrading to be employed as laborers on the farms of older settlers. Under these false impressions they lounge away most of the time they are supported (six months) by the Colonization Society. And having never been taught to take care of themselves, and to work, only when compelled to do so, they indulge these idle habits, become worthless, and of course bad citizens. Many of this class, however, after their resources have failed and they find by the example of older settlers, they must take care of themselves, begin to contract different habits, and become good, industrious citizens. In the general, I believe the people of Liberia to be as industrious as in most other countries.

Morality and Religion.—I venture to assert, Sir, that a more moral and religious community does not exist any where. The people are nearly all professors of religion and attached to some branch of the Christian Church.

Agriculture.—It has been a source of mortification to me in past years, to witness the attention given by the colonists to petty trading with the natives, therefore, neglecting too much that branch of domestic economy best calculated to insure comfort and happiness. I am happy, however, to state at present this is not so much the case. The people by past experience are getting convinced of the fallacy of such a course, and are now generally turning their attention to agriculture. It is difficult, in Liberia (notwithstanding the superior quality of the soil) to cultivate a farm to any considerable extent for the want of draft animals. The cattle on the coast are found to be small, and insignificant, and not at all suited to the purposes of the farm. Those from the interior which are larger, when brought to the coast live but a short time. We are now making an effort to introduce the horse and should we succeed, the farmers in Liberia, no doubt, will be the most independent part of the community.

Commerce.—The commerce of the colony is extending rapidly, and becoming daily more important. Merchants are more enterprising, and becoming better acquainted with the system of mercantile operations; and but for the influence of foreigners who to monopolize the trade, sell to the natives in the vicinity of the settlements, in many instances, for less price than to the settlers, and always for less than the settlers can afford, as they are generally supplied with goods second handed. The colonial authorities may afford it, as they are generally supplied with goods second handed.—The collonial authorities made an effort in 1839 to confine the trade of foreigners within the limits of collonial jurisdiction to the settlements, and with the settlers exclusively. They expected by this means to put down that unequal competition, ruinous as well to foreigners as settlers, and which would enable us more effectually to control the natives and introduce among them the blessings of Christianity and civilization. Foreigners too would be better protected from the many impositions that are now practised upon them by the natives. And I have no doubt that then, trade would be equally profitable to both foreigners and colonists.

Between the 24th October, 1841, and 31st March, 1842, twenty four foreign vessels visited the harbor of Monrovia, and received on board 156 tons Camwood, 40,000 gallons Palm oil, 7,000 tons Ivory, 32 tons Turtle Shell, besides a proportion of about one-sixth in specie and Bills of Exchange; making the exports for that time, including cash, equal to about $40,000.

Legislation and administation of justice.—The Legislative Council (elected annually by the people) make such laws from time to time, as our peculiar circumstances require. And when cases arise where the statute laws of the colony make no provision, the common law of Great Britain as modified in the United States becomes the standard. These laws, I believe, so far as the legal knowledge of the of the officers of justice extends, are administered with as much justice and integrity, as in any other country. Capital offences are of very rare occurrence. Since the commencement of the colony in 1822, there have been three executions only—256 convictions for grand larceny, and 386 for petit larceny. Two-thirds of these offences were committed by the natives in the vicinity of the settlements.

Soil, products and health.—From the best information I have been able to gather from the natives of the interior, the soil, some 80 or a 100 miles back from the coast is most productive and capable of producing rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and coffee in great abundance. This I believe to be true from a partial observation. I have made several excursions of from 25 to 30 miles into the interior. On leaving the sea-board I every where found that at the distance of a few miles I entered upon a uniform upland country, of moderate elevation, intersected by innumerable rivulets, abounding in springs of unfailing waters, and covered with a verdure which knows no other changes except those that refresh and renew its beauties. And what I consider remarkable the average heat of the climate diminishes in a very sensible degree in the proportion of the distance from the sea. Its salubrity depending in prt on the same causes which moderate the heat, may, and I believe does add to its healthiness. On the sea-board, and especially on the banks of small rivers the land is low, swampy, and filled with mangroves, which when exposed to the sun, after a shower, emit a most horrible smell, that effects the oldest settlers, when passing up or down the river at low tide, and when the banks are uncovered. It is to this that we attribute most of the unhealthiness of the settlements on the coast.

Emigration.—Emigration from the United States to the colony at present is not so extensive as formerly, owing I have no doubt, to the great opposition of the abolitionists in America, who make base and false representations respecting the colony, circulate reports of great suffering and mortality among the settlers, and most maliciously impugn the motives of the Colonization Society, in sending colored persons to Liberia. This naturally deters many from emigrating to the colony, and has had the effect to lessen the contributions to the Society so much, as to make it impossible for them to send to the colony those who, notwithstanding all the barriers raised by anti-colonizationists are willing to come and see for themselves.

Emigration from us seldom occurs.—Scarcely one individual after living in Liberia a year would think of returning to America, or removing to any other place. Some few, however, who have come to the colony with mistaken views, on their arrival, not finding every comfort and convenience enjoyed by many in the U. S., have become dissatisfied and expressed a wish to return to America, or look for a home elsewhere. An opportunity offering just at the time, some half dozen have returned and three or four families removed to Sierra Leone, but in almost every case where such persons for the want of an opportunity to leave have been compelled to remain in the colony for twelve or eighteen months they have expressed a decided preference for Liberia, and could not conceive why they had ever been so foolish as even to have expressed a wish to return to a land or slavery. Conversing some time ago with a man who had been a slave in one of the Southern States, and who had expressed a wish to return to America soon after his arrival in the colony, I asked him what caused his dissatisfaction after his arrival.—Why, said he, I expected to find a plenty of horses and carriages here, and every thing I could wish. I expected to have my carriage and live in the same style that my masters do in America. But I was disappointed and found that I had to work, which I did not expect, as I was informed that money grew on trees, and gold could be gathered from the sand on the beach in any quantities, and that I could get the natives to work for me for a little pay. Well, said I, how do you feel now? O! I have learned better and am glad that I did not return when I was so foolish as to think of it.

Population of the Colony.—The Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas excepted, according to the last census, (1840,) was 3677 Of the native Africans who have become Liberians, we have no census, as it was taken to ascertain the number of American colonists, but may be estimated at about three hundred, besides some two or three whole tribes which have by treaty become citizens of Liberia, subject to the laws of the commonwealth and to the protection of the colony.

The number of births in the colony since 1830 amounts ta 1052. Prior to that date I have no date by which I can arrive at any correct statement.

The influence exerted by the colony upon the natives is almost incalculable, and is rapidly extending. They are daily adopting civilizen habits; whereas the natives of our vicinity, once resorted to greegrees, sassywood, and many other barbarous customs to detect crime and punish offences, such things are now, for many miles around, refered to the collonial authorities for judicial investigation. And if the party is found guilty, instead of being sold into slavery or murdered for slight and very often imaginary offences, they are punished by the laws of the colony according to the nature of the crime.

It is not uncommon to see native youths attending school and Divine Service on Sabbath day, and perhaps not less than one or 200 attending day schools in the various settlements, mingling with children of American parents upon the same footing of equality. Many too have made considerable progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The friends of colonization have already done more for the civilization of Africa and the spread of the Christian religion among the heathen tribes on this part of the coast, than will compensate them for all the expense and trouble they have been to in establishing these colonies, leaving out of the question the asylum they established for the oppressed of other lands.

Intermarriages between natives and colonists are quite common. As the natives are prefered for society, they are taken by the hand and encouraged in civilized habits. A stranger passing through the streets of Monrovia and other settlements, will see natives passing to and fro well clad, bearing all the marks of civilization and only by their speech can many of them be distinguished from American settlers. The difference between those Africans who have been placed amongst us from the holds of slave ships, and those who have voluntarily come amongst us from the neighboring tribes, is, in the main, trifling. Those, however, liberated and sent to the colony have not the same inducements to carry them off as the others, They are far from their friends and former homes, and appear soon to forget their native customs. Of this class I believe not less than two-thirds belong to some Christian church, are contented, and in fact, prefer their new homes.—Of the other class particularly, the older ones now and then seem to have a hankering after their old habits, particularly polygamy and the worship of idols.

Our relations with the native tribes are perfectly amicable, and are likely from all appearances to continue so.

The number of colonists who have actually arrived from America up to this time, according to the best information I can get from the records, may be put down at about 4,500.

In the town of Monrovia, there are three places of worship, (all substantial stone buildings) viz: Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterians, with about 605 communicants. New Georgia, a Baptist and Methodist church, with some 150 members.—Caldwell; two Methodist, and one Baptist church, with 200 communicants. Millsburg, a Baptist and Methodist church, with 100 communicants. Edina, a Methodist and Baptist church with about 200 members, (including some 30 or 40 native converts.) Bassa Cove, a Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian church, with about 200 communicants. Bexley, a Baptist and Methodist church with 62 communicants. Besides these, there are three or four churches or places of worship, in several of the native towns near the settlements. At Cape Palmas there are five places of worship:—Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic. The number may be estimated at 300.

Schools.—There are about 16 schools, with about 600 pupils. For the want of more interest on the part of parents and guardians, the progress of education is not so satisfactory as we could wish. I am happy to state, however, that I find an increasing disposition on the part of the most enlightened colonists, to educate their children. I believe in a few years this will become general.

In regard to the settlement of Bexley, I have the pleasure to inform you, that it is considered by all who have visited it to be the most prosperous and flourishing little village in the Commonwealth. The people are industrious, contented and happy. The experiment of the Governor to make this settlement altogether agricultural, discouraging the habit among the colonists of carrying on a petty traffic with the natives, thereby neglecting the most sure means of support for themselves and families, has succeeded beyond all expectations. Almost every man in the settlement is now living on his own resources and quite independent of foreign importations.

Your questions, Sir, How many acres of land are under cultivation? What are the kinds of crops raised, and with what success, must be defered for a subsequent communication which I shall take the liberty to address you on the subjects connected with Liberia.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your ob't servant
J. J. ROBERTS.

Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

"Pledged but to Truth, to Liberty, and Law,
No Favor sways us, and no Fear shall awe."

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1844.

Eisenbise & Walters,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
Gen. LEWIS CASS.
[Subject to the decision of a National Convention]

FOR GOVERNOR.
Henry A. Muhlenberg,
(Of Berks County.)

"Mr. Van Buren's nomination by the Baltimore Convention is now rendered a moral certainty, and therefore the friends of Gov. Cass and Mr. Calhoun, are next to useless," [Erie Observer.

☞Indeed! Gentlemen, do you really think so? With all due deference to your chances for arriving at the truth of such conclusions, we must be permitted to express our dissent from them. It is true that Mr. Van Buren has received the nomination by a large number of States in the Union, but it is not equally true that his "nomination by the Baltimore Convention is now rendered certain," since General Cass is more generally being brought to the notice of the People. It would, in our opinion, be a suicidal act in the Democratic party to place this great statesman (Mr. V. B.) again before the country for the highest office on earth. We have found that a *new man* must be placed upon the course—or all is lost. Shall we then hazard our principles in an uncertain contest, as it would be, for the sake of *any* man? In the language of Mr. Buchanan, "the principles and success of the Democratic party so immeasurably transcend in importance the election of an individual that they ought not to be jeoparded, in the slightest degree, by personal partiality for either of the candidates." And we think Mr. Van Buren's course is plain—Let him but follow the patriotic and disinterested example set by Pennsylvania's "own Buchanan," and act as he has acted. Has not Mr. Van Buren been sustained in every crisis by the "unbought Democracy" of the country?—Did they not strain every nerve, in 1840, to place him where his aspirations now ask us to place him again? Did we not fail in that contest, and were we not most shamefully beaten? True, we were not dismayed. We knew that "Truth was mighty and would yet prevail." But we ask, are there Democrats so short-sighted as again to venture on board a vessel which has once foundered with them, and regardless of consequences, plunge into a ditch from which it will be almost useless to endeavor to effect an escape. We are as much attached to Mr. Van Buren as any other persons, but our principles are paramount with us, and their success immeasurably transcend in importance the elevation of any individual." We do not want to sustain a defeat, and we fear our cause would indeed be hopeless with Mr. Van Buren as a leader. Who, then, should we select as a standard bearer? Is there not one whose services and talents endear him to the people, and fit him for this place, and with whom we might rest assured of succeeding? We answer that Lewis Cass, the friend of Jackson, the poor boy, the gallant soldier of the last war—the descendant of a revolutionary stock—the fearless advocate of our country's rights & the "freedom of the seas"—the honest, honored and respected citizen of Michigan—the profound statesman—the people's candidate and champion—is the man. Democrats! awake! Arouse, and buckle on your armor for the campaign. Let your motto be "Principles and not men"—but select a man upon whose popularity you can depend for success. Do not waste your energies, nor let your efforts be palsied by useless and unnecessary personal or local prejudices. We have too much at stake—and too wily and unprincipled a foe to contend with to permit dissensions in our ranks. Let us rally around the *strong* man—the *new* man—who has never been tried—the war-worn veteran—LEWIS CASS. Up and be doing! Your opponents are organized and effecting concert of action in every quarter. This must be met by a corresponding exertion on our part. Clay and his minions, backed by all the influence which wealth and affluence can bring to bear is in the field. Unless we are active, vigilant and brave, we shall be defeated—a British bank will be saddled upon us—the "reign of terror" will be revived, and the scenes of 1800 will be re-enacted. Let our rallying cry be OUR COUNTRY, CASS & LIBERTY!

Philadelphia city and county met in Convention on Monday and elected 18 delegates to the convention in favor of Henry A. Muhlenberg.

Adams county has appointed Jas. Patterson, Senatorial, and Jas. H. Marshall Representative delegates to the 4th of March Convention, without instructions either as to the Presidential or Gubernatorial subject.

York county has declared for Francis R. Shunk, and elected Hon. Geo. Dare. Henry Latimer, and Geo. Hammond, Esqrs. to the 4th of March Convention.

Huntingdon county has elected its delegates. G. R. McFarlane, Esq. Senatorial and Gen. A. P. Wilson and J. W. Myton, Representative. The Beacon Light says:

"The only expression actually given for Governor is in the election of delegates; Gen. Wilson, who avowed himself friendly to the nomination of H. A. Muhlenberg, having been elected on the first ballot, and Col. Myton, who was understood to be also for Muhlenberg, having been elected on the second trial over M. C Garber, favorable to F. R. Shunk, by a majority of ten votes.

We have as little doubt that if instructions *had been* given, they would have been given for Muhlenberg, and Cass or Johnson."

In relation to the opinion of the Democracy of Huntingdon on the Presidency, it also says:—"We have taken some pains to ascertain from the delegates and others, the sentiments of the Democracy of the county in relation to the Presidency, and all we have learned goes to confirm the opinions we have already expressed, and to convince us that the first choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for President, is now, and will be in May next—GENERAL LEWIS CASS, of Michigan."

Westmoreland county has come out for Richard M. Johnson and Francis R Shunk.

Our Delegate Elections.

THE PEOPLE *HAVE* SPOKEN.

Saturday was the day appointed for the purpose of electing delegates to a county Convention to appoint delegates to Harrisburg, &c. In the borough 218 votes were polled, of which J. A. Cunningham, Esq. and Daniel Tice received 125, and Robert H. McClintic and Jas. Waream 93 votes. The successful candidates are in favor of Muhlenberg. Our majority though large in the borough, is not as decisive as in the townships. We were *not* mistaken in the estimate we formed of Mr. M's popularity in this county. There will not be more than two delegates out of the county opposed to Mr. Muhlenberg.

☞ With the names of Cass and Muhlenberg inscribed upon our banner we can carry Mifflin county with a majority of 300—our friends abroad may depend upon it, if Muhlenberg receives the nomination of the State Convention.

☞ Our neighbor of the Coon organ down street says he did not see the brandishing of fists at the Democratic meeting; but had his information from one who was present. We were in attendance from first to last, and saw nothing of the kind. The "eyes of other people" has either deceived our neighbor, or his ever fruitful imagination has conjured it up, to remove the portentious clouds which are hovering around threatening the utter annihilation of coonery and humbug next fall. He may depend upon hearing a "whistle" *then*, for Democrats do their crowing *after* elections generally, and the coons do all their's before.—We like something substantial, and always wait till we get it. You may talk about defeating us as much as you please, but it will be found easier to talk about it than to do it. We've laid out to give the coons such a skinning in '44 as they will not for get for a while. Their bragging now reminds of a schoolboy passing a grave-yard after night—whistling to keep his courage up.

☞ Col. Wm. Cummins, of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, will please accept our thanks for sundry public documents received.

☞The Canal Board has been organized as follows: Foster 3 years, Miller 2 years, and Clarke 1 year. Mr. Clarke was elected President of the Board.

☞ Daniel Tod, Esq., of Trumbull, has been nominated by the Democrats of Ohio, in State Covention. to succeed Gov. Shannon. He received every vote but one on the first ballot.

Extract from a letter dated,

Harrisburg, Jan 15, 1844.

Dear Sir.—This day at 12 o'clock, the members of both branches of the Legislature met in the Chamber of the House and proceeded to the election of State Treasurer. 126 votes were given, out of which

Job Man received	105
Robert Smith	18
John G Imore	2
William Shoemaker,	1

The election of Mr. Mann by such an unanimous vote, indicates that the present Legislature is willing to reward capacity, and integrity. There is not a better officer in the State than Mr. Man, and at this time it is of the utmost importance that the agents of the people should not only be capable but honest.

The Legislature is doing but little. It is to be hoped that this Legislature will make itself useful to the people by passing only a few and necessary laws, and then adjourn. Very Respectfully.

DIED,

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. Martha, consort of Mr. Joshua Morrison of this place.

Lewistown Market.

PRICES CURRENT.

[Corrected weekly for the Lewistown Republican.]

Flour,	$5 50
Wheat,	80
Rye,	45
Corn,	35
Buckwheat,	50
Cloverseed,	5 00
Flaxseed,	1 12½
Timothyseed,	2 00
Potatoes,	37½
Butter,	15
Lard,	6¼
Tallow,	8
Shoulder,	6½
Ham,	8
Flitch,	6¼
Soap,	6¼
Eggs,	10
Apples,	50
Apple Butter,	12½

ATTENTION!

ARTILLERISTS.

YOU will assemble at your Armory on Thursday the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in winter uniform, for company drill, with arms and accoutrements in good order, each member prepared with 13 rounds of blank cartridge. Punctual attendance is requested of every member. By order of the Captain.

DANIEL WISE, Ordely.

N. B.—Any member coming on parade with any part of his uniform in bad order, or with buttons or scales uncleansed, or musket dirty, or without the full number of blank cartridges, shall be fined twenty-five cents.

A court of appeal for the 8th of January parade will be held in the armory immediately after the parade is dismissed.

D. W., Orderly.

ATTENTION!

Lewistown Guards.

YOU will meet at your Armory on Thursday the 22d February, at 10 o'clock A M. in winter uniform, for company drill, with arms & accoutrements in good order, each member provided with 13 rounds of blank cartridge. punctual attendance is requested of every member. By order of the Captain.

C. C. SPOTSWOOD, 1st Seg't.

N. B. Any member coming on parade with any part of his uniform in bad order, or with buttons or scales uncleansed, or musket dirty, or without the full number of cartridges will be fined twenty five cents.

C C. S. 1st Seg't.

Jan 17 44

Caution.

The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any way, without our consent, obtaining one dark bay horse, six years old, now in the possession of John Craig of Lewistown, Mifflin county, as said horse was loaned by us to said Craig, during our pleasure, and will be reclaimed by us if disposed of by said Craig, or on his account without our consent, wherever he may be found.

ALBERT HORNING,
FREDERICK HINEY.

McVeytown Jan 17 44 3t

Auditor's Notice.

Take Notice that the subscriber was appointed by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, an Auditor to audit and restate the guardianship account of Nathaniel Wilson, guardian of the minor children of John Mevay, jr. dec'd, and to report on the exceptions thereto filed, and will attend at the house of W. J. McCoy in the borough of McVeytown, on Monday the 19th day of February next, where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

HENRY KULP, Auditor.

Jan 17 44 4t

SECOND PHILADELPHIA SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF

Boots and Shoes—Feb. 1844.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 6th and 7th, the subscribers will sell at auction, at his store, No. 208. Market st. for cash,

2,000 Cases of
BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, HATS &C.

comprising a complete and general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, now being received direct from the manufacturers. Purchasers are assured that every case offered, will positively be sold to the highest bidder; and the catalogue will embrace the largest and best assorted stock ever offered at auction in this city

The subscribers arrangements with the man facturers are such, that regular semi-monthly sales will continue to be held as they have been the past year; and on the first Tuesday in February and August of each year, a great semi-annual sale.

Catalogues will be prepared and the goods opened for examination the day previous to the sale.

GEO. W. LORD, Auctioneer.
208 Market street.

Jan 17 44 ts

HARDY & HACKER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
NO. 46, NORTH SECOND STREET,
(a few doors South of Arch Street)
PHILADELPHIA.

Would respectfully invite the attention of country buyers to their large assortment of goods suited to the season.

They have on hand a large stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods laid in at lower prices than they can now be had, and are prepared to offer inducements to the trade.

We solicit a call from buyers before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied that the prices at which we can offer our goods cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Jan 17 44 3m

INSURANCE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, propose to effect a temporary or permanent Insurance against losses by fire, upon buildings, furniture or merchandize, in Mifflin and the adjoining counties. Building of brick and stone will also be insured perpetually. The business of this company being principally in the country, no damage can be apprehended of stability being affected by those destructive fires that visit our cities and large towns.

The following are the terms of insurance:

ANNUALLY.

Mills, stone or brick, from	¾ to 1	per cent
" frame,	" 1 to 1¼	"
Woollen factories stone	1¾	"
" frame	1½	"
Dwelling houses, brick or stone	50	cents per $100 00
" frame	¾ to 1	per cent
Stores brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
" frame	¾ to 1	"
Taverns frame	1	"
" brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
Stables & barns, brick or stone	¾	"
" " frame	1¼	"

PERPETUALLY.

Brick or stone dwellings	2½ to 3	per cent
" " Stores	3 to 2½	"
" " Taverns	3½ to 4	"
" " Mills	8 to 10	"

Apply by letter or otherwise to

R. C. HALE.

Lewistown, Jan 17 44

to

Auditor's Notice.

The subscriber having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county to audit the administration account of John Walters and James Criswell on the estate of John Mevay, jr. dec'd, and to report on the exceptions thereto filed, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the house of W. J. McCoy in the borough of McVeytown, on Monday the 19th day of February next, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. HENRY KULP, Auditor.

Jan 17 44 4t

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, January 1st, 1844.

A—Applebaugh W R 2; Applebaugh Jno R 2; Alexander N B 2; Alexander Rob't H; Alexander James jr 2; Aurant Henry P; Andrews Stephen; Alexander Joseph.

B—Bell Sarah; Bell John; Belford Samuel 2; Brown John; Bilb Alfred; Bails Jonathan; Bott Daniel; Baker David; Beales J W; Burns Francis M; Baker Charlotte; Bell Alfred; Bastain Jno 2; Boyer Conrad; Benner James; Brown & Hirst; Burkholder George; Bloom David; Bear David; Bird Fanny; Bergelback John; Brannin John.

C—Crawford J R; Consor George 2; Cooper Mary Ann; Crissman William M; Cochran Thomas; Crawford John 2; Comfort & Freebourn; Cummings S S; Coffey Richard; Christian Peter; Carter Jos; Comfort Daniel; Camrine Sarah.

D—Dolby James; Davis R A 2; Dubbs Henry; Dickey W; Davidson Samuel 2; Debler Boyer; Ditz Jacob; Dorman Jas.

E—Edmiston Sidney; Elliott Martha Ann.

F—Felix Anthony; Fish Elizabeth; Franks Theo. 3.

G—Gilford Cha's; Gibboney Paul; Graham Wharton; Gross Thomas; Gro Margaret; Gro William.

H—Hoover John; Hame John O; Hall John; Hardt Peter; Harris John; Hays John; Harris Edward; Heim John; Heikes Jacob; Haynes Daniel; Hyneman Thos J; Hartser Glass D; Hoover Christian; Harbeson William.

I—Ingram Martha F; Irwin William; Ickes Dr.

J—Jones Samuel; Johnston Martin.

K—Kosh Samuel; Kerr Elizabeth H; Knox Martha; Kelly John 2; Kepperling William; Kulp John; King Aaron R; Kinkade Jos; Kean Wm or Jno; Knisely John; Keller Louis; Kulp Henry; Kohler Henry; Kerr John.

L—Livergood Mrs Hannah; Latchford Mrs Elizabeth; Long Abraham; Loz Lucinda; Larall Peter.

M—Martin Ja's M; Miller Joana B; Moran Hugh; Murphy John; Moore Rev John 2; Montgomery Wm; Miller Wm; Moriarty John; Moore Alexander; Maddin Eliza; Mitchell J D; Molson George; Miller Andrew J; Mathews Rob't; Muthersbaugh Jacob; Marlin Thomas L; Messersmith William; Moore Elizabeth; Morrison Joe'; Miller David C.

Mc—McVey James Y & Co; McElhoes George; McFadden Johnson; McLaring Peter; McCulloch Thomas

N—Naughton Samuel; Norris Henry; Nimond Eliza F.

P—Price Catharine; Patterson G R; Price Rebecca S; Parker Samuel W; Porter John L; Porter Maria C.

R—Reigle Jacob; Ritter Benjamin; Read Mary M; Rice Samuel 2; Ruble Jno; Rauch Elizabeth; Rolin Jacob; Robison Margaret; Keppard Jonas; Roads Jacob S.

S—Stewart G W 2; Shilling Michael; Swan Jonathan; Stauber Benjamin; Shoemaker Charles; Stewart Rebecca; Sitzer William; Somers Amelia; Shimp John; Shell C; Shultz J H & Gro; Sigler Geo; Stone road Thomas; Sweeny Margaret W; Smith John; Smith Mrs Margaret; Somerville James; Shoe Franklin.

T—Townsend Isaac; Teakle Thomas; Tossal Wm J; Tomb Mrs Sarah; Townsend Joseph.

W—Watts Daniel; Weaver Michael.

Y—Yerger William.

☞ Persons enquiring for letters on the above list will please to say they are advertised. W. P. ELLIOTT, P. M.

Lewistown Jan 1 44 4t

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Granville township about three weeks ago a Black Horse, the owner of which is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or it will disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY VALENTINE.

Dec. 20, '43-4t

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby caution not to meddle or in any way interfere with the following property which I purchased at coustables sale, and have loaned to Joseph Rothrock during my pleasure, viz: 1 grey Horse, 1 roan do. 2 setts Harness, 1 two horse Wagon and wood ladders.

R. BURNS.

Jan 4 44 3t

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Utley, late of the borough of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate will call and settle, and those having claims against it will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN PURCELL, Adm'r.

Jan 4 44 4t

Look Out! The person who borrowed my Overcoat some time ago, is respectfully requested to return the same to me soon, as I have use for it now. If it is not returned I shall be under the necessity of enforcing law, and consequently exposing him, and I will not fail to do it if this admonition is not heeded.

JACOB LOTZ.

Reedsville, Dec. 20, '43-tf

NOTICE.

Take notice that the books of account, &c. of the late firm of J. & J. Strode are left in my hands for collection; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will save costs by calling and settling their accounts on or before the 1st of February next, as suit will be instituted on that day on every account not then settled.

SAM'L S. WOODS.

Dec. 20, '43-6t

Election.

The Stockholders of the Lewistown Water Company are hereby notified that an Election for Managers of said Company to serve one year will be held at the Old Court House in the borough of Lewistown, on the first Monday in February next, being the 5th day of the month. By order of the Board of Managers.

FRANCIS M'CLURE, Pres't.

Jan 10 44 te

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. Orner, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Lewistown. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. K. KELLY, adm'r.

Dec 27 43 6t

Special Court for Mifflin Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all parties and persons interested, that a Special Court of Common Pleas, Orphans Court, and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, &c. will be held at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, on the 20th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the trial of all issues, bills of Indictment, &c. depending in any of the said Courts, of which all persons and parties interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Honorable George W. Woodward, President Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

J. R. McDOWELL, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Lewistown, Dec. 5th 1843.

PURCHASERS, TAKE NOTICE.

That the subsctiber has received a large and extensive assortment of seasonable

GOODS

at his store-room, consisting of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS-WARE,

and a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell at very low prices. He also offers for sale several

HOUSES

in town—and if not sold soon will be for rent. JAMES PARKER.

Jan 10 44 tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE Public is hereby notified that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Thomas Thompson, late of Lewistown, Mifflin county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate will call and settle, and those having claims against it will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET THOMPSON, Adm'x.
FRANCIS THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Jan 10 44 3t

FOR RENT.

Renters are hereby informed that I have several houses to let in the borough of Lewistown. Call and see

H. EISENBISE.

Jan 10 44 tf

Lost,

ON or about the 20th ult. a small Congress Pen Knife, with four blades, one of them a file-blade, with the initials J. A. C. engraved on a silver plate. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this office. Jan 4 44 2t

O. K.

LOOK HERE.

JOSEPH M'COGLEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Bookseller and Stationer

—ooo—

Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he has purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Cogley & McCay, and in addition to said stock he has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable **FALL GOODS**, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Cassinetts, and Vestings of the latest and newest style, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs. with a splendid assortment of Trimmings for Tailors. Also, all kinds of Military Trimmings, suitable for officers' uniforms. Together with a large assortment of Made up Clothing, consisting of Overcoats, Coats, Roundabouts, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Shirts and Undershirts. His

BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

consists of Law, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Music Books, Annuals and Almanacks for 1844, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Slates, Toy-books, &c, with a general assortment of Stationary, all of which he will sell low for cash or approved acceptances.

JOS. M. COGLEY.

N. B.—J. M. C. still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and has just received the newest Fashions from the cities, and is prepared to execute all orders in that line in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the state. J. M. C.

October 18, 1843

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MAKING.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, on Main street, in the building formerly occupied as the Gazette printing office, and next door to Comfort's livery stables, where he is prepared to manufacture of the best materials and on the shortest notice.

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

and all other articles in his line of business.

The public may rest assured that all work entrusted to him shall be neatly done and on as accommodating terms as at any other shop in the county.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

October 25-43.

DAVID SUNDERLAND, MARBLE MASON,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the business at the corner of Third and Valley streets, Lewistown, where he has constantly on hand

Marble Mantels, Tombs, Monuments, Grave Stones, &c.

All kinds of plain and ornamental work executed with neatness.

Marble Work for Dwelling Houses or Stores done on the most reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the Country attended to with accuracy and despatch.

July 12th 1843.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has on hand a

THRASHING MACHINE

manufactured by Noble Norton, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wheat at $1 00 per bushel. Also,

PLOUGHS,

at $6 00. He has also

COOKING-STOVES,

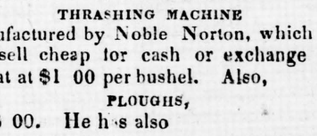
at $30 00, with an oven 2½ inches longer than the Hathaway stoves, which are warranted to do the same cooking with one third less fuel. Call and see.

JOHNSTON THOMAS.

Lewistown, Dec 6 43 6mo

For Sale.

THE subscriber, administrator with the will annexed, &c. of Wm. McCay, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, dec'd, offers at private sale, the following mentioned real estate of the said dec'd, viz:



3 Frame Dwelling Houses

and LOTS of GROUND,

fronting on the Lewistown and Huntingdon turnpike road, at the west end of said town.

Also—**Four Fields** or out lots, containing from two to three acres each, in the best order for agricultural purposes, and two of them from lying on the turnpike and their nearness to the main conductor of the water-works and other advantages, are most eligibly situated for the erection of steam manufactories or private dwellings.

The terms of sale and any other information persons wishing to purchase may desire will be given by Ephraim Banks, Esq. DAVID McCAY,

adm'r &c. of Wm. McCay, Esq. dec'd.

Nov. 15-43.

HAT STORE.

Wm. Montgomery,

Avails himself of this medium to announce to the public that he has commenced the manufacture of HATS, one door west of Frederick Swartz' tavern, on Market street, where he is willing to make Hats to order, which he is prepared and determined to do in the cheapest and most fashionable manner, FOR CASH, or approved country produce He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the public. Aug. 23-43-6mo

NEW YORK

DRY GOODS STORE.

(NEARLY OPPOSITE J. & J. MILLIKENS.)

The goods sold by the subscribers are all purchased in New York city or further east, and will be sold for cash at the lowest rices. In the assortment will be found

BROAD CLOTHS from $2 50 upwards,
CASSIMERS and SATTINETTS very cheap,
ALPACA LUSTERS, from 50 cts upwards.
PRINTED VELVETS, BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, CALICOES, BROWN and BLEACHED MUSLINS, RUSSIA DIAPER at $1 62½ per piece, black cotton HOSE, good at 12½ cts, NET or NIGHT CAPS at 12½ cts, SHAWLS, SCARFS, STOCKS, &c. with other things too numerous to mention, to which the attention of purchasers is called at the new cash store, by CASE & Co.

Dec 6 43 tf

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

CITIZENS of Mifflin County,

Your new and splendid Court House will soon pass the grand ordeal, and it will be known whether it will answer for administering justice and righteous judgment, and whether you have or not not, any cause at issue at the next court, we deem it of great importance for you to know where you can get the

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS,

Gentlemen, allow us to introduce to your notice and patronage as worthy of your attentive consideration, the

NEW YORK STORE,

(recently opened opposite Milliken's store.)

CASE & Co.

P. S.—Haarrisburg Borough notes taken at 87½ cents for the dollar. C. & Co.

Dec 27 43 tf

HOLLOA, NEIGHBOR!

THIS WAY!

Encourage your own Mechanics.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET FURNITURE.

CHRISTIAN HOOVER

Has located himself on the corner of west Market and Wayne streets, Lewistown, opposite Blymyer & Prowell's cheap cash store, and keeps his Cabinet Ware in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Robert H. M'Clintic, where the public are invited to call and examine his furniture. He has on hand, or will manufacture to order the following articles, viz:

Sofas, improved pattern with spring seats; mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Dressing Bureaus, Card, Centre, and Pier Tables; mahogany and cherry dining and breakfast Tables; high, field, French, and low post mahogany cherry and poplar Bedsteads; ladies' work and candle Stands; Secretaries and Book Cases; Wardrobes; common and portable Desks; corner Cupboards and kitchen Dressers; CRADLES and dough-troughs; open and closed Washstands, &c., &c., all of which articles he will sell at prices to suit the the times for cash, country produce or at a reasonable credit for good paper.

He invites those who intend going to house-keeping and others who need furniture to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Coffins make and funerals attended at the shortest notice. C. HOOVER.

Dec 6 43 tf

BLOW THE TRUMPET!

Read this Advertisement, and sound it abroad, that your Neighbors may hear it!

BLYMYER & PROWELL,

Corner of Market & Wayne streets,

Have just been receiving from Philadelphia a large assortment of fashionable

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

which they will sell *CHEAPER* than ever. Their stock consists, in part, of the following

DRY GOODS.

French, English, and Domestic Broad Cloths, French, English and Domestic Cassimere, Cassinetts, and a splendid assortment of Vestings, Silks of all colors, plain and figured, Alpacas of every variety, Braham Mous d' Laines, French and English do., Lawns of every description, Scotch and French Ginghams, with a great variety of Ladies' Dress GOODS.

CALICOES

of all qualities at at their usual low rates; bleached and unbleached Muslins cheaper than they have ever been sold in this place; a first rate assorment of Hosiery, suitable for the season. Also, the cheapest GROCERIES in the COUNTY, such as Sugar, Coffee, N. O. Molasses, S. H. Molasses, and Teas, lower than ever. Together with a splendid assortment of *CHINA and QUEENS-WARE*, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for cash.—Nov. 8, 43

Storms and Floods.

If during the continuance of storms and floods the channels of OUR MIGHTY RIVERS become so obstructed as to afford a sufficient outlet for the superabundant waters, we can expect nothing less than that the surrounding country will be

OVERWHELMED WITH THE FLOOD.

In like manner with the human body—if the skin, kidneys and bowels, (the natural outlets for *useless and corrupt humors*, become so obstructed as to fail in affording a full discharge of those impurities which are in all cases *the cause of sickness*; we surely can expect *no other results* than that the whole frame will be

OVERWHELMED WITH DISEASE.

As in the first place, we would prevent an inundation we must remove all obstructions in order that there may be no hindrance to the free discharge of the superabundat waters. So, in the second place, if we would prevent and cure disease, we must keep open, all natural drains of the body.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of the N. American College of Health, will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for carrying out this beautiful and simple theory;—because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors and other impurity, and at the same time promote a healthy discharge from the lungs, skin and kidneys; consequently, as all the natural drains are opened, DISEASE of EVERY NAME is literally driven from the body. The following letters which have been received from gentlemen of the highest respectability, will show conclusively that Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills is a most VALUABLE MEDICINE, and their fame is rapidly extending to every part of the UNION!

Extract from a letter from Lawrenceville, Monroe co., ARKANSAS.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Monroe co., Arkansas, December 10, 1842.

Dr. Wm. Wright:—

Dear Sir—Having become acquainted with your most excellent PILLS (viz Indian Vegetable) by experience, I take the liberty to write to you on the present occasion, by way of suggesting the propriety of being constituted agent for this State to dispose of them.

In 1841, I was prostrated with a congestive fever in East Florida, an conherh ving been ill with the first attackd d a ltr vere relapse, I was necessitated to anepaish New York for the recovery of my heath, being much debilitated. I tried different physicians and as many medicines, but all to no purpose. I found my liver much affected and dyspepsia setting in with its worst form. I began to think my case was hopeless. I concluded to resort to travelling; accordingly I left the city of Albany N. Y., for Cincinnati, Ohio. On my way through New York State, I chanced to come across one of your agents at Newark on the Erie canal. I read one of your advertisements, purchased a box of Pills, and to my astonishment found myself partially recovered, on me arrival at Buffalo, I purchased some more of your agent there,—at Cleveland, Ohio, visited your agent, the dry good merchant—talked with him and took several boxes. *I soon found myself a well man and determined to return to my profession, viz: a travelling Methodist Preacher.*

I accordingly came on to Lt. Louis, and from thence to Helena, Arkansas, where I joined the Arkansas Conference, and was assigned to Lawrenceville Mission on St. Francis and White rivers, near the mouths of the same. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W, H. HOUCK.

N. B.—The original letters from which the above have been copied, together with others of a similar character, may be seen at the Office and General Depot, No. 169 *Race Street*. Those who honestly entertain as to the wonderful goodness of this sirgular medicine, are earnestly invited to come and read for themselves.

☞ *Caution.*—As the great popularity and consequent great demand for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills has raised up a host of counterfeiters, country agents and store keepers will be on their guard against the many impostors who are travelling about the country selling to the unsuspecting a spurious article for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all authorized agents are provided with a *certificate of Agency* signed by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President of the N. A. College of Health.

The following highly respectable store keepers have been appointed agents for the sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, ann of whom it is confidently believed the genuine medicine can with certainty be obtained:—

F. J. Hoffman, Lewistown,	Mifflin co.
John Purcell, Newton Hamilton,	"
J. Criswell & Sons, M'Veytown,	"
Patton & Sigler, Allenville,	"
do do Whitehall,	"
Daniel Overholser, Belleville,	"
D C Miller, Browns Mills,	"
Landis & Watts, Perryville,	"
E E Locke & Co. Lockes' Mills.	"

"Office devoted exclusively to the sale of the Medicine, wholesale and retail, No 169 Race Street Philadelphia."

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are respectfully informed that medicine purporting to be Indian Pills made by one V. O Falck, *are not the genuine* Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only security against imposition is to purchase from the regular advertised agents, and in all cases be particular to ask *for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.*

A Green Veil is left in my possession—the owner can have it by calling at the Publication office of the Republican.

Astonishing and True.

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDINES advertised as 'certain cures for pulmonary complaints,' JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to the public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but with cures; and the vouchers for its efficacy include any array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. Jayne, being himself a physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities, but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all diseases of the lungs and chest, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his Expectorant will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trachia, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. In all complaints of the pulmonary organs, even where nature seems to be making no efforts to throw off the disease, Dr. Jaynes Expectorant imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after them physicians had given them up as incurable, with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, in a word all diseases of a Pulmonary nature, yield to this preparation if properly administered.

Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in Hamilton (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary says:

I would not be without Dr. Jaynes Medicines in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in cases where all other means have failed.

Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, was cured of Cough, Asthma, and

BLEEDING of the LUNGS,

under which he labored for many years.

Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of New York city says:—I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have more confidence in it than

ALL OTHER MEDICINES

of the kind

Rev. Wm. Laws, Modesttown, Va. says: I have used your Expectorant, and found it an excellent medicine for

PULMONARY DISEASES,

Dr. Helmick, of Zanesville, Ohio, was cured of

ASTHMA,

by the use of it, and now prescribes it to his patients in all Pulmonary affections.

Mr. John Beckford, of Eastport, Maine, says:

Your Expectorant has just cured a man whom his physician had given up to die with CONSUMPTION; and also another in the very lowest stages of

BRONCHITAS.

Rev. John Ellis, of New York city says that two bottles cured him of

INFLUENZA,

a hard Cough and apparent Consumption.

The Bangor (Me.) Journal says—A trial of Jayne's Expectorant will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, hoarseness, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.

Rev. Simeon Seigfried, was cured of Influenza, a hoarseness, and a hard dry cough by one bottle.

Lewis C. Levin, Esq. the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of Jayne's Expetorant. He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectations, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as superior to all other medicines for the cure of all pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be had.

No Excuse for a Bald Head.

Since the important discovery of DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, every one may, if he choose, preserve his hair from falling off, or if already bald, may with certainty have his hair restored again by a persevering application of this Valuable Hair Tonic.

Please to read without prejudice the following communications, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—I had not finished the first bottle of your Hair Tonic, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's appeared and has continued to increase, so that I have had cut two or three times. I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, and I was as much surprised as delighted when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite black. Respectfully yours, &c.

G W. EATON.

Professor in Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, Madison Co. N. Y.

Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

Is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys WORMS; neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general and permanent Tonic, and is exceedingly beneficial in Intermittent and Remittent fevers, Indigestion, &c. and is a certain and permanent cure for Fever and Ague

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills.

For Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, and diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflamations, Melancholy, Sick Head Ache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Billious Affections, Female Diseases &c. and whenever an alterative or a purgative medicine may be required.

The above Medicines for sale at the drug Store of CHARLES RITZ.

Lewistown, Dec. 20 43.

IMPORTANT PROOF

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medicine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilious Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at the store of F. Mc Clure Lewistown, Mifflincounnty.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS,
THE CAUSE AND ONLY
CAUSE OF ALL PAIN
AND DISTRESS IN
THE BODY.

☞ PAIN is the warning given by the nerves that there are acrimonious humors in the body. No man had ever an affection of the lungs but it arose from ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS having settled there.—No man had ever pain in the head or an affection of the heart, but it was produced by the presence upon those parts of ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS. So with Rheumatism, it is the acrimonious humors which have settled upon the membrane of the muscles. So with dysentary, the acrimonious humors have settled upon the mucus membrane of the bowels, aggravated in most cases by the retention of HARD FECAL matters in those important organs. There never was

PAIN OR DISTRESS

in any part of the body (unless it was produced by an accident) that was not occasioned by the presence of

ACRID HUMORS.

It is these humors which have to be expelled, and by so doing the

PAIN OR DISTRESS

is sure to be removed. This is as certain as that

ONE IS LESS THAN TWO.

To do this with certainty, the

BRANDRETH PILLS

must be used. They are as innocent a bread, yet all-powerful as a remover of the cause of sickness—may be taken at any time of the day or night, without alteration in diet or fear of cold. Sold by the following AGENTS.

JOHN A. STERRET,	Lewistown.
WM. HARDY,	Waynesburg.
STROUSE & NORTH,	Newton Hamilton.
CHAS. A. THOMPSON,	Mexico.
WM. STEWART,	Huntingdon.
JNO. M. HALE,	Bellefonte.
JNO. HOFFMAN,	New Berlin.

Observe that such agent has an engraved certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr. Brandreth's Manufactory at Sing Sing and upon which also will be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon Brandreth's pill boxes.

Philadelphia Office No. 8, North 8th st.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Ap 26 43

CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SECTIONED BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion sea for the day time.

The subscriber having been for sevel years past engaged in the above business ra the cities of New York and Providence, R. in flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will hono him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received new supply of Spring and Summer Goods consisting in part of

Plain and Fancy Cloths,
Cassimeres and Satinetts,
Marseilles, Satin & other Fancy Vestings,
Drillings and other Fancy Pant Stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Muslins,
Muslin de Laines,
Silks and Fancy Goods

of various descriptions, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE.

All of which, *for cash or country produce* he is determined to sell as low as can be purchased at any other store in the place.

A lot of prime Indiana Hams and Shoulders just received and for sale low for cash.

ROB'T PATTERSON.

June 6 43.

DRUGS. DYE. STUFFS PAINTS &c.

The subscriber has just opened a fresh an general assortment of drugs &c., amongd which are the following:

Annatto, Antimony, Aloes, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, Borax, Cartharides, cream Tartar, Flour Sulphur, Jalap, Ipecacuana, Gamboge Opium, Liquorice ball and root, Verdigris, Litharge, Burgundy pitch, Caster Oil, Sweet Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bear's Oil, Arrow Root, Quinine, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Shell lac, Gum Tragacanth, Copal, Rhubarb, Nut gall, Sugar lead, Rochelle Epsom and Glauber salts, Blue Vitriol, Isinglass, Pink root, Senna, Saffron, Assafoetida, Prussia Blue, chromic yellow and green, Nicaragua, Fustice, Madder, Logwood, White lead, Venitian red, Spanish brown, Lamp Black, Alum, Sealing wax, and wafers, court plaster, cologne, Paint brushes &c. &c..

PATENT MEDICINE &c.

Opodeldoc, British oil, Oil Spike, Oil Stone Lehman's worm tea, Adhesive plaster, Seidlitz's and Soda powders, Ink powder, Blue and Black Ink, indelible ink, Seales and weights (for Physicians, Syringes, Shaving soaps, British lustre, Lee's, Hooper's, Anderson's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, and Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, Columbian Vegetable Specific compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Bateman's drops, Dalby's carminative, Balm of columbia, Houcks panacea Eye water, Vermifuge, worm tea, and a great variety of other articles, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Lewistown, Jan. 13, 1843.

DR. MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the numerous articles offered to the public as remedies for worms, none have proved so pre-eminently successful as MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE. This medicine is not only a safe and positive cure for the worms, but so pleasant to the taste, that it may be given to the most delicate children without inconveniance. For want of timely relief, thousands of children are yearly carried to an untimely grave by these pests to juvenile health nd happiness. The unexampled popularity, the increased demand, and the spontaneous applause and testimonimoulals of hundreds that have used this medicine, prove it one of the most useful compounds of the present day. Price 37½ cents, per Cottle.

The Pocahontas or Indian Vegetable Pills.

As a mild and gentle purgative cleansing the bowels from all impurities, purifying the blood, restoring the loss of appetite, removing headache, flatulency, habitual costiveness, &c, these *Pills* have not an equal in the catalogue of Medicines. They are an infallible remedy for that class of diseases denominated, Bilious—Speedily correcting themorbid state of the liver and stomach, and restoring them to healthy action; bilious fever, jaundice, bilious cholic, ague and fever, bilions vomiting, dyspepsia; &c, are speedily cured by their use. Price 25 cents per Box.

☞ Country Merchants and Druggests would promote their interests by procuring a supply of the above articles.

Agents for the above article in Mifflin County.

FRANCIS McCLURE Lewist'n
W & T REED Perryville

Jan. 4th, 1842.

NOTIC

To the Farmers of Mifflin, and adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated SWEEP POWER and THRASHING MACHCINES at the Foundry of John R. Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability, and being made in a workmanlike manner, and the general satisfaction it has given the farmers who have purchase dmy machines, induces me to hope that I shall still receive a share of the patronage heretofore extended to me. I have now on hand a number of new machines, of the best materials and and good workmanship, and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machines, and will favor me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

NOBLE NORTON.

Refer to JOHN R. WEEKS.
ARTHUR B. LONG.

Lewistown, Aug 9-43-tf

CURE FOR THE GRIPPE.

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginia or Wild Cherry.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping-Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Cough. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with thehopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your healthmay be secured and time and money saved.

August 9th, 1843.

TO THE WHOLE WORLD

It is admited by all who have used them (and who has not?) that

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Antibillious Pills.

Aae the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints: Yellow and bilious Fevers Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver complaint Sick headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or Apperient is needed.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither Nausea, Griping nor Debility. They are extensively used and commended by practicing Physicians, in all parts of the Union, from whom any quantity of certificates of their value can be obtained.

Dr. J G Smith of Woodstock, Va. says—'They are a better pill than I can make.' He recommends them to all.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

We ask the attention of every man woman and child in the United States, to what will prove to be the most Valuable discovery ever made, a discovery that only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

Are the best medicine in the world. Quere, Why Simply because they are the most efficacious, the cheapest and the pleasantest to take. What are they? They are a combination of the most approved remedies in the whole medical kingdom, and so prepared in double refined sugar as to make them as pleasant to the taste as the best cream candy, children will eat them with avidity, besides they are more convenient than any other medicine, they are put up in a single form of a Lozenge so that a few may be put in the pocket and eaten at pleasure. There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The Medical Faculty warmly approve of them.

SHERMAN'S

COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest and most sure and effectual remedy for colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough. Asthma, tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, foot of Governeur street, cured of cough of eighteen months standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these Lozenges, when the physicians could do nothing for him.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Proved in more than 40.000 cases to be infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovry

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs offensive breath picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, a knawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body slight chills or shiverings, headache drowsiness vertigo torpor, disturbed dreams sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming sometimes a troublesome cough feverishness thirst, palid hue fits bad taste in the mouth difficult breathing pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue nausea, squeamishness voracious appetite leanness, bloated throat, itching of the anus toward night a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Dr Gelen Hunter, 108 Sixth Avenue, knew a child that was cured of fits by these Lozenges, after three years suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board of one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR HEADACHE LOZENGES.

Give immediate relief in nervous sick headache, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits despondency, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or summer complaint fainting oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest cholic spasms cramps of the stomach or bowels hysterical affections and all nervous diseases drowsiness through the day and wakefulness at night. cholera or cholera morbus' diarrhœa lassitude or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free giving.

John M Moore Esq., Editor of the Brother Jonathan was cured of a severe headache in six minutes by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

1 000,000 sold yearly of this best of all Plasters. Rheumatism Lumbago Pain or weakness in the Back. loins side breast neck or limbs effectually cured by it. ☞ Only 12 1-2 cents each and warranted superior to all other Plasters in use. Be particular to get Shermans Poor Man's Plasters, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the spurious and worthless imitations. The name is stamped on the back of each, get none without it or you will be deceived.

A fresh supply of the above Valuable medicines just received and for sale by J. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.
A. H. Bell, Greenwood.
Patton and Sigler, Allenville.
Leonard Kessler, Mill Creek.

☞ Purchasers will be particular and inquire for Dr Sherman's Lozenges, which are alone known and approved.

Cough Lozenges only 25 cents a box.
Worm Lozenges 25 do do
Camphor or Head ache Lozenges, 25 cts per box
Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1 2 cents a piece.

Lewistown, Aug. 1, 1842. 1y

THE TRUE GERMAN

RHEUMATIC PILLS.

This remedy stands in the highest reputation in Germany, but only for Rheumatism from cold, it causes a favorable alternation of the stomick, and substance by which the Rheumatism will be radically cured, it must be taken according to the direction, it is the surest easiest medicine, when a person has tried before every kind of medicine without relieve, these persons get quite entirely relieved, before the course of taking this is over, these pills will not purge.

A person who is afflicted with the Rheumatism about twelve years and longer cannot be cured, because this evils will in so many years take too deep a hold on their system, Nothing is without exception, persons with rheumatic pains, which are subject to abstruction their body can likewise not be cured. Persons who are healthy except the rheumatism, and not of above ten years standing, will find by this medicine a radical cure if there are afflicted all over the body ever so much, with pains and stiffness, many persons have already found entire relief. Certificates can be shown to persons wishing to see them.

Rheumatism may be known by the following simtems, as stiff neck, pain in the shoulders back, hip, in the knees and ankles, moving from one part to another, rheumatic Toothache, headache, pains in the ars, in the side sometimes stiches, &c., &c.

☞ The above rheumatic pills can be had at the Publication Office of the Republican, in Lewistown, and sold by Henry Eisenbise agent. Price $2,00 a box.

Feb. 27, 1843.

JUSTICES BLANKS

At this office.

Fresh Fall and Winter GOODS.

The subscriber has just opened a fine assortment of FALL & WINTER Goods, amongst which are a splendid lot of

Broad and Beaver Cloths,
Plain and Fancy Cassimers,
Sattinetts, a very handsome
lot of Figured Velvets for Ladies' dresses and bonnets, Alpaca
Lustre, Mous de Laines, Taisan and other worsted goods, black, blue black, fancy figured and plain Silks, Silk Fringes and Gimps, Hosiery, Calcoes, Carpetings, &c., &c. Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries, all of which will be sold as low as at any establishment in the county, so call and see.

L. T. WATTSON

Nov. 29-43.

N. B.—WOOL will be taken in exchange for goods.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION

Daily during the Session of the Legislature.

Encouraged by the past success which has crowned their editorial labors, the publishers of the "DEMOCRATIC UNION" propose to issue their paper DAILY during the approaching session of the State Legislature, and trust to the liberality of the reading community for a degree of patronage commensurate with the undertaking.

Measures of vital importance will claim the public attention during the ensuing winter Among them we may briefly enumerate: the devisement of means for the extrication of the State from her financial embarrassments, and the liquidation of the accumulating interest on her debt—the relative policy of selling or retaining her improvements—the final extinction of the relief issues—the final curtailment of Executive patronage and power—with other incidental questions of equal public moment. If, superadded to these considerations, it is reflected, that the new Canal Board will assume its duties on the second Tuesday of January, whose policy as to men and measures will constitute a subject of general anxiety—and that on the 4th of March next a Democratic State Convention ill convene at Harrisburg, for the purpose of expressing the preference of Pennsylvania on the subject of the next Presidency, and nominating a candidate for Governor. delegates to the National Convention, &c., the public will scarcely be so uncharitable as to demand an ADDITIONAL incentive to the encouragement of a daily paper. Perhaps no former period of our public history afforded a greater variety of topics to render such a publication one of immense public usefulness.

As one of the proprietors, who was at the last session chosen to the office of State Printer, has the advantage of being a professional stenographer, and has for many years been engaged as a reporter of debates in Congress, in the Reform Convention, and in the State Legislature; and has drawn to his aid, also, other competent reporters so as to occupy both branches—the "Union" will possess facilities for furnishing reports of legislative proceedings superior to those enjoyed by any other paper at the seat of government These advantages will be much enhanced by our proposed Daily, which will enable us to report the speeches of members of BOTH political parties with far greater accuracy and despatch than has been the case heretofore. The editorial, miscellaneous and news departments of the paper will, in the mean time suffer no neglect, but every effort will be made to render the "Democratic Union" a vehicle of useful information.

We have also engaged the services of several intelligent correspondents at Washington, who will furnish us with a daily synopsis of the business transacted in Congress, and an account of all the political movements that may be made at the seat of the General Government—which, in this age of "President making," will doubtless be neither 'few nor far between'

☞ As we shall incur a very heavy expenditure, independent of our own labors, in getting up our Daily, and in the employment of reporters, correspondents, &c., we trust our friends throughout the State will exert themselves to give our paper as wide a circulation as possible.

The semi-weekly "Union" (Double Royal size) will be published during the session, as usual, viz: on each Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

☞ Subscribers will be careful to discriminate which of the proposed publications they desire—and papers will be furnished to members of the Legislature by hundred at a considerable reduction. The ollowing are the

TERMS:

DAILY during the Session (Super Royal size)	$3 00
Semi-weekly " (Double Royal size)	2 00
Weekly permanent subscribers (twice a week during the session)	3 00

ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, & Co.

HARRISBURG, *Nov.* 15.

☞ Postmasters, Editors, &c., are authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

THE TEETH.

DR. S. F. GREEN,

Respectfully informs the citizens o Lewistown and its vicinity, that he is permanently located in Lewistown, and will at all times be prepared to perform any and all the various operations on the TEETH.

His office is on Main street, adjoining the office and esidence of Dr. James M'Connel.

The great utility of judicious dental operations is now so generally understood that all those who duly appreciate the value of the *Teeth* will at once have them attended to.

Refer to

Rev. MR. WOODS, Dr. JAS. MCONNEL
Dr. VANVALZAH, Dr. J. J. APPLEBAUGH Lewirtown
Dr. WM. RECHARD, Belleville.

March 22 1843

Medicated Cough Candy just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

W. P. ELLIOTT.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

ARE THE BEST ANTI BILLIOUS MEDICINE EVER USED.

They are strongly recommended to all those who are suffering with BILIOUS FEVER, FEVER and AGUE, SICK HEAD ACHE, &c., as being an infallible and

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

THE STAINBURN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS

have also been found eminently beneficial in the following complaints:

Liver complaints, Rheumatism, Piles, Dropsy, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Spleen, Heartburn, Female Obstructions, Incipient Diarhœa, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Colic. Jaundice, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a pure aperient or cathartic medicine is needed From the fact of their being formed entirely of extracts they are not unpleasant to take: particularly mild in their operation, producing no griping or nausea of the stomach and still

ALL POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

STAINBURN'S
VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

Being made exclusively from Vegetable Extracts, derived from the most valued, safe, and efficient purgative and alterative roots and plants to be found in the

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Are therefore Nature's True remedy. Pure perfect and original in their medicinal properties, they unite with an absolute and controlling power over disease a mild and gentle curative action on the

HUMAN SYSTEM.

They are unlike and far superior to medicines made from common drugs and chemicals, and do not leave those who use them costive, as is too often the case with Ancient and impure remedies. The

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

may be used for any length of time, and when discontinued, they will leave the system perfectly healthy, and free from that dreadful malady, Constipation of the Bowels, as the testimony of thousands will prove.

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE.

THE PLEASANTEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

Six years of extenrive use, and the consumption of over One Hundred Tons, has placed their reputation far above every other preparation. The demand is constantly increasing, and agencies are being established in every part of the world. While many articles are popular for a season, and are then forgotten, Sherman's Lozenges are admitted into use with increasing reputation as standard remedies. When such Physicians as Rogers, Mott, Vanderpool, Kissam, Ludlow, and nearly all the respectable part of the faculty—when such clergymen as the Rev. Sebastian Streeter, Rev. Mr. Curran, Rev. Darius Anthony, Rev. Dr. Eastmond, Rev. Mr. Hancock, an a score of others of the first respectability—when such distinguished men as the Hon. Aaron Clark, E. Mayor, J Sherman Brownell, Esq. Register, W. H. Bunn, Esq., Deputy Register of the city of New York, *Hon. Edward J. Porter*, Ex-President Jackson, Hon. Mr. Archer of Virginia, Dr. Reed of Baltimore, and in fact a majority of the whole American people use and recommend Sherman's *Medicated Lozenges* and Plasters, no other evidence of their virtue can be required, and when every one who uses them says they are the best medicine in use, none can hesitate to admit their use.

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS,

after months of great suffering, when one box of Sherman's would have cured them, and saved their lives. Many are thus afflicted and are doctored for something else, without the least relief. Even adults are thus troubled, and very commonly too. The following symptoms may be considered as usually attending them—Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness of the the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, slight chills or shiverings, headache, torpor, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in dreams, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach, etc.

HEADACHE and SEA-SICKNESS.

Palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits and despondency are immediately cured by Sherman's Camphor Lozenges. Persons travelling or attending crowded parties will find them to relieve all fatigue, and give buoyancy to the spirits. After a night's dissipation, they dispel all those unpleasant sensations so usually the too free liver. Temperance men will find them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most distressing headache yields to these lozenges in less than ten minutes. The overfatigued mind or body cannot find so great relief from any other article. Many writers have been enabled to follow up their mental exertions for a great length of time, by the invigorrting aid of these lozenges; and many have accomplished long and tedious journeys with comparative ease. by an occasional use of these life-preserving and invigorating articles.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, tightness of the chest or lungs, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, asthma and cough attending measles, are not only the most pleasant but most efficacious medicine that can be used. They allay irritation, promote expectoration, and act as a healing balm to the lungs.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

Only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better than all other plasters for curing rheumatism, lumbago, pain or weakness in the side, breast, back or any part of the body; worn on lower part of the spine, they cure the piles: on the small of the back, falling of womb and kidney affections, a small piece applied to corns draws them out in about two days. Caution is necessary in purchasing, as there are many worthless counterfeits hawked about and sold as genuine.

A fresh supply of the above medicines just received and for sale by

J. A. Sterret	Lewistown.
W & J. Reed	Perrysville.
J. & J. Potter	Potter's Mills.
A. H. Bell	Greenwood.
Patton & Sigler	Allenville.
Leonard Kessler	Millcreek.

Lewistown June 9-43

J. HNAADEN FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,

Respectfully informs his friends and the ubic that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms y reducing his charges to the lowest scale. he Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line into complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage Puknsafety and cheapnsss to the shippers produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

Cheap! Cheap!! HARDWARE

Look out for the sign of the

MILL SAW.

No. 9 South 5th street.

The subscriber invites the attention of the country merchants to his CHEAP and well selected stock of Hardware which he offers very low for CASH or good City acceptance. Such as

Buehlers' celebrated cradling & grass scythes, hay grain and manure forkes, rakes, spades, shovels, hoes

together with every article in the hardware line.

MARTIN BUEHLER.

Don't forget no. 9 North 5th st. Phiada.

Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the various sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a year to keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Swee Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under corer, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. Inshort it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchased the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Lewistown Dec 1841.

HARD TIMES.

LUMBER CHEAPER. PRICES LOWERED.

Now build yourselves houses and make your fences.

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.

That I have applied to my conscience, which told me to lower the prices of my lumber, and I wish you to send your orders until I get you paid (and of course I expect to be throng from such a general solicitation.) Now is the time while the price is low.

I will deliver Oak, Pine, or Hemlock Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at the following prices:—

Common Frame stuff, under 25 ft long	$1 25 pr 100
6 by 6 and under 20 ft long	1 00 "
From 25 to 36 ft long	1 50 "
4 Boards	1 00 "
Shingling lath & fence pales	50 "
5000 ft to one bill	40 "
Plastering lath 3ft long	20cts p 100
" " 3½ "	22½ "
" " 4 "	25 "
" " 4 to 5ft long	30 "

The above rates to be charged on bills ordered after the 16th inst. I wish the bills to be dated, written with a pen, and some man's signature to them, and where the lumber is to be left.

SAMUEL POPPER.

Jackscreek Mills, June 8-43

WILLIAM H. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in Main street, one door north of E. L. Benedict, Esq.

JOB-PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

at this Office.